

*The Marshals*

# MONITOR



Autumn 2004

## USMS leads the fugitive brigade

### ***Five new regional task forces put extra muscle behind America's Star***

Speed kills. But in terms of fugitive investigations, it can also mean the difference between a violent fugitive remaining free or landing behind bars.

The Marshals Service's five regional fugitive task forces (RFTFs) are capitalizing on their speed and their vast network of agency investigators to fundamentally change the way law enforcement officers at all levels chase down their most dangerous felons. As a result, these RFTFs have made it much easier for an officer working a local warrant to close cases — and thus make communities safer — by calling upon the nation's top federal fugitive hunters.

No matter where the suspect is believed to be, RFTFs spring into action with such swiftness and tenacity that local officers are reducing their warrant backlogs like never before.

"The way things used to work, it would take days for local officers to get proper assistance on tracking down a fugitive outside their jurisdiction," said Electronic Surveillance Unit (ESU) Chief Tim Williams, who served as the commander of the

New York/New Jersey RFTF until May 2004.

Added Supervisory Inspector Lenny DePaul, the acting commander of the New York/New Jersey RFTF, "They would really have to jump through hoops."

Throughout the country, that is now changing.

### **A brief history**

The Marshals Service has long helped other law enforcement agencies find their dangerous suspects through individual district task forces. These units are cooperative efforts in which non-federal officers are deputized as special deputy marshals and given broader, federal arrest powers for a set period of time. These locals work alongside the deputy marshals and take part in arrests outside of their normal jurisdiction.

But with the advent of RFTFs, which encompass multiple Marshals Service district offices instead of just one, America's Star now has a new wrinkle in this shared effort to combat serious crime.

The RFTF concept is the brainchild of Assistant Director Robert Finan, Investigative Services Division (ISD).

"When I came here six years ago," Finan said, "employees told me we needed to do a better job of telling

our story. So I put an emphasis on getting public exposure for our many accomplishments."

Through the Office of Congressional Affairs and the Office of Public Affairs, ISD began publishing daily and weekly reports that highlighted the impressive arrest numbers that deputy marshals were tallying from coast to coast.

As a result of that increased exposure, the Marshals Service was contacted in 1999 by Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.), a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee. The late senator then invited members of ISD to brief his staff on the agency's successes.

"Senator Thurmond came to realize that the Marshals Service tracks down fugitives better than anyone else," Finan said. "And the question then came up — 'How can we design a task force for the sole purpose of capturing the most violent and dangerous of all the country's federal, state and local fugitives?'"

The agency promptly went to work.

"Prior to this, everything was done through [Marshals Service] district warrant offices or individual district task forces," Finan said. "But here was the opportunity to bring together the assets of multiple police departments and multiple Marshals Service districts to go after the

*Continued on next page*

## Task forces shine

*Continued from previous page*  
worst of the worst.”

The district fugitive task forces go after an array of fugitives that runs the gamut, but these five new units concentrate on tracking down only the most dangerous of criminals. Each RFTF seeks out the most high-profile fugitives from its respective regions.

Said Finan: “We restrict our focus and assets to getting the murderers, rapists, arsonists, child molesters and kidnapers. These are not white collar criminals. We go after people who hurt people.”

The RFTFs have also developed a relationship with the National Center for Exploited and Missing Children. Since March 2004, the RFTFs have recovered two missing children.

The Marshals Service doesn’t garner as much publicity as some of its federal counterparts, but after many years of working closely with different agencies as peers, it possesses something far more valuable — solid relationships with fellow officers at all levels of law enforcement. And it is these mutually beneficial relationships, coupled with deputy marshals’ long-proven track record of being expert investigators, that helped pave the way for the RFTFs.

The Presidential Threat Protection Act of 2000 provided the legal authority to create such powerful investigative units. It directed the U.S. attorney general to “establish permanent fugitive apprehension task forces consisting of federal, state and local law enforcement authorities in designated regions of the

United States, to be directed and coordinated by the United States Marshals Service.”

In 2001, the Senate Appropriations Committee said it would fund \$5.6 million and 24 positions for one RFTF on the East Coast and one on the West Coast. The New York/New Jersey RFTF, encompassing the districts of Eastern New York, Southern New York and New Jersey, began operating in May 2002. The Pacific Southwest RFTF, made up of Central California and Southern California, got underway two months later.

Congressional funding was increased the following year, with the Great Lakes RFTF (Northern Illinois, Central Illinois and Northern Indiana) starting in July 2003 and the Southeast RFTF (Northern Georgia and Middle Georgia) beginning in September 2003. The Capital Area RFTF (District of Columbia, Superior Court, Maryland and Eastern Virginia) began in October 2003.

### Well-stocked

The RFTFs are similar to the 80 or so district task forces in that they pool multi-agency resources together to utilize all available means and personnel to locate and arrest fugitives.

There is a different scope of operations, however. Whereas

district task forces typically cover a more defined area and are directed by a particular marshal, the RFTFs cover multi-state regions and have administrative oversight by ISD at headquarters.

Each RFTF commander reports to multiple marshals and chief deputies. And RFTF members are free to move from one region to another with proper coordination.

“The biggest differences are staffing and funding,” said Investigative Operations Chief Mike Earp, ISD.

With the inception of the RFTFs, the Marshals Service now receives federal funds over and above its regular budget that are directed specifically for these five regional units. This money covers everything from vehicles and equipment to office space and overtime.

“The regional fugitive task forces are funded and mandated by Congress,” Earp said.

“District task forces” he added, “have always fluctuated from year to year based on the amount of funding they have. They do the best they can and they do great work, but [with the RFTFs] you’ll now see that same successful task force concept on a much larger and much more consistent scale.”

And recently, additional funding

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### ***The U.S. Marshals Service — America’s Star since 1789.***

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## Task forces shine

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for the district task forces has been made available as well.

“For the first time ever,” Finan said, “our appropriations permitted the use of some RFTF funds to support district task forces.”

Previously, the district task forces’ funding came out of district budgets. The only way ISD could fund them was on a case-related basis — such as when they were working a 15 Most Wanted case or a Major [multi-jurisdictional] case.

“It was whatever the local marshals could carve out of their district work plans,” Finan said.

So the Marshals Service continues to do what it has always done best — catch bad guys — but now it is doing so with a new twist.

Finan stressed that there is no competition between RFTFs and district task forces, and he is proud of the agency’s teamwork.

“The ultimate success of this initiative would not have been possible without the cooperative spirit developed between the districts and ISD,” he said.

### Improved efficiency

The biggest impact that the RFTFs have had is the speed with which their members can assist local officers who are working local warrants. Typically, these officers only have a short amount of time that they can devote to opening up existing cases and searching for their fugitives.

Many local agencies don’t have the resources to allow their officers to concentrate solely on

catching fugitives — even the most dangerous of felons. Saddled with a wide array of local peacekeeping and public safety matters that they must tend to on a daily basis, these officers simply don’t have the luxury of devoting the time needed to thoroughly work their fugitive cases.

But with the RFTFs, all of that changes.

“We have the means to get things done quicker,” said Inspector Craig Caine, New York/New Jersey RFTF. “Deputy marshals in every district jump at the chance to help ... and they can circumvent a lot of red tape and dead ends.”

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### “Deputy marshals in every district jump at the chance to help.”

— Inspector Craig Caine

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Take, for example, the scenario of a fugitive case in New York. If a local police officer there is assigned to the case, that officer first has to carve out some time apart from his regular slate of daily responsibilities to devote to that particular case. If he manages to do this and he then uncovers that the fugitive might be in Pennsylvania, he must find out where exactly in Pennsylvania the suspect may be located.

After accomplishing this, the officer must figure out which jurisdiction there handles fugitive cases. Next, he has to mail all of the case documents and photographs. Once this package arrives in the proper Pennsylva-

nia agency, which could take three or four days, a sergeant there must assign the case to a detective.

“This process could take weeks since that detective will be busy doing other things, too,” Caine said.

In the end, due to time constraints, the Pennsylvania detective might only be able to knock on a few doors and conduct a few interviews.

“Local police departments just don’t have the time or the resources to devote to these types of collateral leads,” Caine said. “But the Marshals Service does. And we can access [criminal] data bases from all agencies that participate in the RFTFs.”

“With us, we go right after [these fugitives],” Finan added. “We bring to bear full-time attention to these cases.”

Inspector Caine expanded on the above hypothetical case involving New York and Pennsylvania.

“If, say, a local officer here on Long Island were to have called me looking for that same fugitive, I would have turned right around and called a deputy that I know in Pennsylvania and we would have quickly gotten the ball rolling. With the investigative network we have in this agency, the next thing you know there would have been deputy marshals in Pennsylvania arresting this guy.”

“We bring an over-arching jurisdiction to the table that wasn’t there prior to the regional task forces,” Finan added. “And there is no bureaucracy when sharing leads.”

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## Task forces shine

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The RFTFs were designed to provide blanket coverage for each and every officer or agency that calls for assistance — provided the fugitive in question is a dangerous and violent criminal.

“It’s all about allowing the locals to get a better investigative team together to find their fugitives,” Caine said. “One phone call to the Marshals Service and instantly you have a whole country of deputy marshals available. You don’t have to be fishing for help all by yourself.”

The inspector said the agency is built on teamwork, and it is this cooperation that fuels the success of the RFTFs.

“I’ve worked in the Marshals Service for 19 years, and in that time I’ve developed a lot of contacts. So, I know who I can call in a particular district when a local officer needs help in finding one of his fugitives there.

“And I’m not alone. This is how it works in the Marshals Service.”

### Force multiplier

Not only do other law enforcement agencies come to the Marshals Service’s RFTFs for assistance in finding their fugitives, but they also supply officers to boost the ranks of the RFTFs. Officers and agents from more than 125 federal, state and local agencies serve side by side with deputy marshals on the five RFTFs, and their numbers continue to grow.

Finan explains that this is a favorable situation for both the participating agencies and the regional task forces.

“There is a force multiplier in effect,” he said. “When a local agency gives one full-time officer to the regional task force, that same agency will get 60 or so guys [on the task force] in return to work their cases. Plus, that agency will also have the entire investigative network of the Marshals Service at its fingertips.”

Not only do non-federal members of the regional task forces receive federal arrest powers but they also provide the RFTFs with invaluable knowledge of their home jurisdictions. These individuals know their respective regions inside and out, and it is this expertise that they bring to the table.

Another benefit available to members of the RFTFs is access to the Marshals Service’s award-winning Technical Operations Group (TOG). With more than 40 criminal investigators in 19 cities across the country, TOG utilizes electronic surveillance, air surveillance, financial surveillance and wireless communications support to home in on fugitives who would otherwise remain hidden.

“TOG is often the first entity requested by local law enforcement when violent crimes are committed and federal resources are sought,” said Geoff Shank, commander of the Great Lakes RFTF.

### Undeniable success

The volume of Marshals Service fugitive arrests — nearly 83,000 in fiscal 2004 — continues to reach all-time highs.

The five RFTFs — made up of headquarters inspectors and

district deputy marshals — have been strong contributors, especially considering that they only go after the most dangerous of all criminals. In fiscal 2004, the five RFTFs cleared more than 18,000 fugitive warrants.

During that same period, the 80 district task forces cleared nearly 43,000 fugitive warrants, while deputies working cases out of district warrant squads arrested an additional 22,000 fugitives.

The agency highlights its regional task force “Catch of the Week” on its web site, [www.usmarshals.gov](http://www.usmarshals.gov). The site also features information on 15 Most Wanted fugitives, Major cases, district task forces and international investigations.

The volume of cases available to the RFTFs is extensive. In the Great Lakes RFTF, for example, there are 20 member agencies that have climbed aboard and supplied officers. The fugitive case backlog for just three of them — the Chicago Police Department, Cook County (Ill.) Sheriff’s Department and the Illinois Department of Corrections — totals more than 120,000 outstanding felony warrants.

“In so many instances,” Shank said, “the warrant backlog is so enormous that serious, violent criminals remain fugitives for months — and sometimes years — with very little law enforcement effort to pursue and apprehend them. But with the extensive and well-coordinated Marshals Service regional and district task force programs which cover all 50 states and the U.S. territories, our agency is

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## Task forces shine

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very well prepared to follow these investigations to fruition and not simply push these criminals to other communities.”

During Spring Cleaning II, a one-week operation held in May 2004, the Great Lakes RFTF arrested 103 out of 164 targeted criminals. And the other four RFTFs are achieving similar high success rates as well.

The Southeast RFTF has arrested two of Atlanta’s 10 most wanted fugitives in the past month alone.

“All five of the regional task forces have been more successful than I think any of us could have imagined,” said Southeast RFTF Commander Buck Smith. “Here in Georgia, we’ve been so well received by the state and locals that we’ve become the one-stop shop for all fugitive matters in the region.”

Two-thirds of the 60 members of the Southeast RFTF are from agencies other than the Marshals Service. Smith said the task force receives calls from member agencies and non-member agencies as well.

“This task force has really improved our relationships with the state and local departments,” Smith said. “We all work so well together.”

He’s proud of all five RFTFs.

“Every single member of these regional task forces contributes, and that’s why this initiative has been so successful. We’re going to try to keep that going.”

Out West, law enforcement agencies are looking to the Pacific Southwest RFTF for help with cases that have outgrown

the local jurisdiction.

“We’re called on the resource-intensive, complex cases,” said Pacific Southwest RFTF Commander John Clark. “We don’t get these cases until other agencies have exhausted all their resources — so we’ve become the agency of last resort.”

The task force’s expertise and international connections are a boon for state and local agencies as well.

“Because of the Marshals Service’s extensive experience in dealing with international fugitives, we can streamline and simplify many of the processes for our state and local counterparts,” Clark said.

“For many officers,” he added, “the prospect of preparing Interpol red notices, dealing with attorneys at the [Department of Justice’s] Office of International Affairs and initiating a dialogue with a foreign law enforcement officer is a daunting task. But we do it all the time.”

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### **“We’ve arrested a lot of bad people.”**

— Commander John Clark

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Because the Marshals Service already has an internal network for locating and arresting international fugitives, the agency’s regional task forces can handle everything from start to finish.

“With the collective energy of our border liaisons and foreign field offices — and because of our relationships with the State Department, Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement,

Office of International Affairs and Interpol — we can make things happen for our state and local customers quickly, efficiently and seamlessly,” Clark said.

The Pacific Southwest unit, like the other four RFTFs, doesn’t initiate any new investigations. But it does receive countless calls from agencies needing help with their existing fugitive case loads.

“It’s very gratifying to be the ones working these cases,” Clark said. “Hopefully, we’re having an impact on public safety. We’ve arrested a lot of bad people.”

Commander Shank feels the same gratification. And he knows that the only bottom line that matters is the impact these five units will have on the quality of life in this country.

“The RFTFs will result in more arrests, more firearms seized, more cases prosecuted and more violent offenders taken off the streets,” Shank said.

A hallmark of the Marshals Service has always been catching fugitives. Now, with its RFTFs, the agency can not only tap into its own storehouse of investigative skill and technology but also the local expertise of a vast new network of law enforcement partnerships.

The challenge to safeguard America’s communities from the likes of wanted felons has been accepted. In the eyes of the five commanders and the deputy marshals and numerous other members of these RFTFs, these dangerous criminals have remained out of the grasp of law enforcement for far too long.

## From the RFTF case files

# Bloods, bad blood leave Moore blue

### *New York/New Jersey RFTF uses teamwork to nab fugitive*

In the summer of 2003, Markist Moore found himself on the same Nassau County (N.Y.) street corner as Aaron Young, the New York leader of the Bloods gang. Young got into an argument with one of Moore's relatives and Moore took offense.

Moore, 29, threatened that there was going to be a lot of bloodshed — to which Young said, "I don't think so."

At that point, according to Inspector Craig Caine of the New York/New Jersey Regional Fugitive Task Force (RFTF), Moore allegedly pulled out a pistol and shot Young right in the face, taking one of his eyes out. He then bludgeoned the Bloods leader with his gun before fleeing.

The police were called in and Young, who survived the attack, was taken to a local hospital.

This was originally a New York State Parole case, but shortly thereafter, the Nassau County Police Department contacted the RFTF for assistance in locating Moore. The county is familiar with the task force because it has assigned one of its detectives — George Freund — full time to the unit.

Caine, the task force leader for Nassau County, assembled an investigative team consisting of himself, Freund, Eastern New York Deputy Marshals Roy Wright and Mike Pagliughi and New York State Parole Officers Vinnie Senzamici and Benny Kelsick. For months, the six of them canvassed neighborhoods and conducted interviews.

They spoke with district attorneys and parole officers and anyone else they thought could help.

Several confidential informants pointed the investigators toward Pennsylvania, but that was a dead end. The team also spoke with Moore's parents as well as the parents of his 18-year-old girlfriend — who was now living with Moore.

But nothing concrete developed.

Admittedly, the case got a little cold from October to December 2003 until Wright and Pagliughi interviewed the girlfriend's father again at the transmission shop where he worked. He told them that she had called him at 11:00 the previous morning.

"He told us that she is working in a Suffolk County [N.Y.] pizza joint," Caine said. "She then asked him if Moore's sister could come by and pick up \$200 — to which he complied."

Figuring the couple to be living in neighboring Suffolk County, Caine and his team members again went to work.

"We did a work-up that Moore might be staying with a relative in Suffolk and we got a couple good addresses," Caine said.

They called on the Electronic Surveillance Unit (ESU) of the Marshals Service's Technical Operations Group. Andrew Przedpelski, assigned to the New York/New Jersey RFTF, and John Cuff, the chief inspector for the Northeast Region, discovered that Moore was contacting his mother from Virginia Beach and Norfolk, Va. — even though his mother had denied having made any contact with him during earlier interviews.

At that point, Caine called Eastern Virginia Chief Deputy John Hackman and requested help from deputy marshals in the Norfolk office. Hackman and Marshal John Clark agreed to supply Deputies Ross Hickling and Marty Stidham. ESU's representative in the region, Senior Inspector Ed Cline, also joined in to work the case.

"We went over a game plan and soon got the Norfolk Police Department on board with us as well," Caine said.

At 5:00 the following morning, the team

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## From the RFTF case files

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staked out the Virginia Beach residence in which they believed Moore was living. The task force members, Eastern Virginia deputy marshals and Norfolk officers surrounded the house.

“We had the whole place covered,” Caine said. “In case [Moore] did get out of a back window, he wasn’t going very far.”

Investigators waited quietly for three hours, during which time they detected no activity in or around the house. But then a car pulled into the driveway.

They decided to move in quickly.

“We didn’t want to blow a four-month investigation,” Caine said.

A few team members detained the driver as he got out of his car. A quick check of his identification showed him to be on parole, so needless to say, he was quite cooperative.

“This guy says, ‘I’m on parole. I don’t want no trouble. I’m cool, man. I’m cool.’ So we showed him a picture of Moore and he told us that Moore lived inside with his girlfriend in one part of the house and that he lived in the other part.

“And then he was nice enough to give us the front door key.”

The front door led to two inner doors — one for each of the two separate units inside. Once inside the front door, Detective Freund looked through the mail slot in Moore’s door and said he believed the subject was indeed inside his unit.

While the others remained at their perimeter posts, a group prepared to enter Moore’s part of the house. They knocked and announced their presence but nobody answered the door. They then tried the door several times but were unsuccessful.

“We finally took the battering ram and knocked the door off its hinges. And just then a naked girl jumped out of bed and yelled that she didn’t have any clothes on,” Caine said.

Amidst all this commotion, Moore was quietly

hiding in a closet. But he was quickly found.

Moore claimed that he was Markist’s brother, Rakim, but another of the Nassau County detectives who made the trip to Virginia — Paul Read — had a copy of Markist’s fingerprints, so Norfolk police officers took the subject to their station house.

After matching his prints, they booked Markist Moore on New York state charges of parole violation, attempted homicide and first-degree assault.

Another case closed.

As happens every single day within all five RFTFs, task force members are teaming up with fellow deputy marshals, ESU members, local officers and legal officials every step of the way to locate and arrest dangerous fugitives. They also cut through the mass of red tape that a local officer searching for a fugitive on his own would find very difficult to unravel.

“This was a typical case,” Caine said. “The joint cooperation involved with these regional task forces is phenomenal.”

### Man who shoots pastor nabbed

Before dawn on Aug. 20, 2004, Pastor Fletcher Lyles of the Mount Zion True Grace Church of Christ in Washington, D.C., observed two individuals arguing at a gas station.

Wanting to be a good Samaritan, Lyles intervened. But one of the individuals, Samuel Davis, shot him in the chest and leg. The pastor died later that morning.

Metropolitan Police homicide detectives quickly identified Davis as the shooter, and later that afternoon they obtained a warrant charging him with first degree murder.

The following day, the case was forwarded to the Capital Area RFTF. Task force investigators relentlessly pursued Davis. On Aug. 24, they arrested him without incident in southeast Washington. He is currently being held without bond at D.C. Jail.



A large number of Marshals Service employees — operational and administrative, current and retired — are veterans of the military. This section honors those who have honored both their country and their agency.

## Kansas marshal has quite the weekend job

### *Walter Bradley does some heavy lifting aboard his U.S. Army Chinook*

by David Turner, Public Affairs Office

When an article in a New England newspaper recently praised the fancy piloting that Army Reserve Maj. Walter Bradley demonstrated during a chemical-attack drill, some Marshals Service employees thought the name sounded rather familiar.

But why was Bradley, the marshal for the District of Kansas, maneuvering a 25-ton helicopter over Rhode Island?

The paper described how Marshal Bradley all but threaded a needle with his CH-47D Chinook — a large, double-rotor, medium-lift helicopter. At Fort Nathaniel Greene in Narragansett, R.I., Bradley had lowered his Chinook over a military Humvee, attached a hook on the helicopter to a nylon sling under the truck and then lifted the vehicle straight off the ground — successfully avoiding the dangerous swinging that can bash both carrier and cargo.

Bradley and his crew had flown to the exercise from Olathe, Kan. Twice a month, the marshal does weekend stints as commander of the Army Reserve's B Company, 158th Aviation Regiment.

The unit is headquartered at a

commercial airfield in Olathe.

"As company commander, I participate in everything from personnel recruiting and parachute training to the scheduled maintenance of our 11 giant helicopters," Bradley said.

"However, my favorite part of those weekends is putting in my flight time to keep up my hours.

"Chinooks are the heavy lifters for the Army," he continued.

"Their 1,000-gallon fuel capacity gives them a longer range capability, and they're somewhat better at high altitudes than other helicopters. That's why so many are being used in the mountainous regions of Afghanistan right now."

Lifting a Humvee is tricky, but Bradley said an even more remarkable feat is the Chinook's ability to onload a fastboat while at water level.

"[Chinooks] can float for up to 30 minutes," he said, "and this gives the military a great capability in aquatic terrains."

The rotors keep turning throughout this maneuver, but the cabin floor fills with water.

"After half an hour," he said, "we lift the cab up and drain it."

Practicing such a water

maneuver is a popular exercise when Bradley's unit participates in an annual multinational training operation. During these four-week sessions, hosted by the Dominican Republic, Bradley trains ground troops from all of the Caribbean nations and three South American countries for military actions as well as hurricane evacuations.

In addition to the exercises in the Dominican Republic and Rhode Island, Bradley and his crew flew two Chinooks from Alaska to Kansas this year.

"We can fly elevations up to 14,000 feet," he said, "but the Rockies are considerably higher. So, we hit the passes like Fort Carson [Colo.], Salt Lake [Utah] and Colorado Springs [Colo.].

"But then, fog becomes an issue."

Heavy fog in a mountain pass means down time, and since a Chinook's top speed is only 170 miles per hour, this was no overnight excursion.

"The Alaska trip took days longer than, for example, flying commercial," Bradley said.

And what about fuel?

"We burn standard turbine

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## Bradley is in command

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engine Jet A fuel that's available at most small airports. But the two Chinooks use so much of it that we decided to call ahead days before stopping to refill. That was a good plan, because several dealers had to pull in an extra tanker truck."

The highest profile task handled by Company B this year was supporting President Bush's visit to Fort Lewis, Wash. The president was visiting troops headed to the Middle East, and his entourage required more hauling capacity than the White House's two U.S. Marine helicopters could provide.

"At Fort Lewis, we provided three helicopters to supplement the president's [two]. Ours carried Secret Service agents, the media and White House staff," Bradley said.

Was the notoriously rowdy press corps cooperative?

"The whole event ran like clockwork. If you're late, you're left. Everyone knew where to be — and when. And no one was late."

Bradley's law enforcement career traces its roots to the Vietnam War era, during which he served as a military policeman in the U.S. Army.

After his active duty service

ended in 1975, Bradley joined the Army Reserve at Olathe. He attended flight school in 1983.

On his path to the Marshals Service, Bradley became an officer with the Shawnee (Kan.) Police Department. It is there he met his wife Mary.

While working, he earned a bachelors degree and later a masters degree — both in administration of justice — at Wichita State University.

Bradley is one of several U.S. marshals who came up through the agency's ranks. He has served as a deputy marshal, inspector, supervisor and chief.



*Marshal Bradley, second from right, and his crew are dwarfed by the enormous Chinook helicopter.*



*The 25-ton Chinooks are used mainly by the U.S. Army for cargo.*



*Military precision and Bradley's steady hand will soon lift this Humvee off the ground during training exercises.*



*Kansas Marshal Bradley is also Major Bradley in the Army Reserve. Here, he is in the cockpit of a Chinook.*

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# Military vets have always filled USMS ranks

## *There is a parallel of service between soldiers and agency employees*

by David Turk, Marshals Service historian

For 215 years, a common thread running through this agency has been a large representation of our personnel in the armed forces.

The background of the typical deputy marshal often includes military service, which provides some of the necessary instincts and training needed to develop a federal law enforcement officer.

There were unmistakable ties to the military in creating the U.S. Marshals as a law enforcement entity.

It was the American Revolution that ultimately filled our first ranks. Of the first 16 U.S. marshals, one served as a private and six were either colonels or generals in the war. Seven saw action as majors or captains. Only two had no military experience at all.

Many were honored for bravery on the field of battle. Lt. Col. Nathaniel Ramsey, later the U.S. marshal for Maryland from 1789-94, personally held off British dragoons at a crucial moment of the Battle of Monmouth (N.J.) in June 1778. The actions of Ramsey, who was wounded and later captured, gave Gen. George Washington enough time to regroup his flagging troops and prevent disaster.

Henry “Light-Horse Harry” Lee holds a special place of influence over our first generation of U.S. marshals. Lee, the father of Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee, was a heroic figure in the Revolutionary War for his boldness and cunning.

Lee’s Legion was the famed cavalry unit under his command that brought victory in many a battle. Serving under Lee was Maj. Allen McLane. Known for his “daring and intrepidity,” McLane was a hero in the war who later became the U.S. marshal for Delaware from 1789-97.

Also in Lee’s Legion was a 24-year-old captain of dragoons, Robert Forsyth. It was Forsyth who, as the first U.S. marshal for Georgia, would become just the second American law enforcement officer killed in the line of duty when he was shot while serving court papers in 1794.

Col. Isaac Huger became the first marshal for South Carolina after commanding his own regiment in the war. Huger fought alongside Lee’s Legion in major battles throughout the Carolinas in 1780 and 1781.

All of the above men would have known Edward Carrington of Virginia. He was responsible for prisoner exchanges, and he served as a lieutenant colonel and quartermaster general during the war. Carrington later became the U.S. marshal for Virginia, serving from 1789-91.

As our young nation entered new conflicts, the relationship between marshals and the military continued — even if the marshals’ military service came after their terms.

This is true for Lewis Cass. President Thomas Jefferson appointed Cass as marshal for Ohio in 1807, but he resigned five years later to enlist in the War of 1812.

He wrote the following to an Ohio state official:

*Although I never intended nor do now intend to make arms my profession, yet I refer it wholly to you whether it is better for me to resign the office of Marshal. I shall be guided wholly by your judgment. Should it be necessary you can say I will resign it, and I will do it immediately. But if it be not necessary I do not wish to do it at present. The recruiting business advances rapidly. We have nearly 600 men enlisted east of the Scioto [River].*

Cass’ military service was vital to Ohio’s defenses during the conflict. He rose in rank in both military and civic arenas. In fact, not only did he rise to brigadier general, but he also was the Democratic candidate for president in 1848 and later served as secretary of state.

The veterans of the Mexican War — and later the American Civil War — became natural candidates to serve as marshals. Several saw battle in multiple conflicts, such as Benjamin McCulloch.

After early service with the Republic of Texas, McCulloch commanded a company in the Mexican War after his state was annexed. In 1853, he became the U.S. marshal for Eastern Texas.

After serving as marshal for most of the decade, McCulloch joined the Confederacy as a brigadier general. He was still in this capacity when he was killed at the Battle of Pea Ridge in Arkansas.

Marshals were represented on both sides of the Civil War. Brig. Gen. Francis Barlow, a Union hero of the Battle of Gettysburg, was the U.S. marshal for Southern New York for a brief stint in the late 1860s.

Confederate Gen. James Longstreet, whom Gen. Robert E. Lee called his “war horse,” has been called by some historians as the best corps commander on either side of the Civil War. In 1881, Longstreet became the U.S. marshal for Georgia.

The Spanish-American War veterans who became U.S. marshals drew heavily from the Southwest frontier. These included former Arizona Territory Governor Myron McCord, who organized Theodore Roosevelt’s Territorial Regiment.

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## A parallel of service

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McCord became U.S. marshal for the Arizona Territory in 1902.

Marshals in that time period were citizen-soldiers whose battlefield experience served them well when it came to federal policing.

World War II veterans later filled the ranks of the agency in the 1940s and 1950s. A renewed focus on training programs and the possibility of civil disturbances made their wartime experiences highly prized.

Some of those experiences were harrowing. Prior to their service as deputy marshals, Willard MacArdle and John Lowe both lived through the horrible bombing at Pearl Harbor. Lowe was hit by hot metal fragments as he scrambled up a ship's ladder during the attack.

Leonard Hopper was captured by Japanese forces in the Philippines in 1942. Along with approximately 70,000 other American and Filipino soldiers, he was forced to walk 60 miles to a prison camp. In what became known as the Bataan Death March, these troops were beaten, tortured and deprived of ample food and water. Nearly 10,000 died along the way; 54,000 reached the prison and the rest escaped.

Hopper was bayoneted in the groin, but he survived the march and his subsequent captivity as a prisoner. After the war, he recovered from his wound and became a deputy marshal in Colorado.

Within a few years, Hopper found himself enmeshed in one of the most crucial domestic moments in U.S. history — the integration of the University of Mississippi. On Sept. 30, 1962, he risked his life by driving his Jeep full of needed tear gas supplies through angry crowds of rioters. He successfully reached his fellow deputies, and his actions

allowed them to hold their position.

He was still a soldier, only this time he was fighting a different war.

Many of our personnel served in the Vietnam War as well. James Williams was a U.S. Navy patrol boat officer. Although he also fought in the Korean War, Williams saw his biggest firefight in Vietnam's Mekong Delta on Oct. 31, 1966. There, in the middle of an attack that sent bullets at him and his men from all directions, he saved the day. With just two boats and 10 men, he and his men counterattacked and outmaneuvered the enemy, killing 1,200 of them and sinking 65 boats.

He became the most highly decorated enlisted man in the history of the Navy, with a list of awards topped off by the Medal of Honor.

In 1969, Williams was appointed as South Carolina's marshal. He served two non-consecutive terms and retired in the 1980s. He died in 1999 but his military legacy lives on; a Navy guided missile destroyer bears the name USS James E. Williams.

Today, there are many employees in our districts and headquarters

who bravely served in the Vietnam War. Nick Prevas is the chief of the Office of Property Management, but during the war he served as a first lieutenant in the Army.

During a routine day patrol in July 1970, Prevas' unit came upon a North Vietnamese army officer and a local official making a money exchange. Aided by a fierce thunderstorm which drowned out the sounds of their approach, they were able to surprise and capture the two men.

Concerned about an ambush, Prevas took a circuitous route back with the prisoners. They made it safely, but the stare of that enemy officer will remain with him forever.

"I never found myself that close — face to face — with [the North Vietnamese] again," Prevas said. "I'll never forget that glare of contempt he gave me."

Retired Deputy Leonard Hopper, mentioned earlier, died in March of this year at the age of 83. And his passing harkens to that which has been said of the toughness associated with both soldiers and deputies. Although wheelchair-bound and dependent on an oxygen tank to breathe, Hopper participated the ceremony that commemorated the desegregation of the University of Mississippi last year.

He stoically gave his reason for being there: "I'm not going to last forever."

He was something of an oak tree, and he reminded me of the lifelong wounds President Andrew Jackson carried with him after his military service. Hopper served two institutions — the military and the Marshals Service — but one country. And for the many past and present employees who uphold this parallel of service, we can all be proud.



*A 23-year-old Nick Prevas served in the U.S. Army during the Vietnam War.*

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# Dell survived the attack on the Pentagon

by Nikki Credic, Public Affairs Office

As Randy Dell recounted that dreadful day of Sept. 11, 2001, when he was within the walls of the Pentagon as terrorists smashed American Airlines Flight 77 into the building, he didn't realize that his emotions would swell to the surface.

"Not knowing we were going to be hit, it was just ... you felt the shaking of the building," he said, as tears welled up in his eyes. "I heard a noise like someone was taking their fingers down a chalkboard ... and then within minutes you started smelling the JP-5 jet fuel."

"And you're sitting there thinking, 'Oh my God, this is us.'"

Dell is an assistant chief in the Judicial Security Division's Central Courthouse Management Group. But he is also a lieutenant colonel in the Air Force Reserve who works as a warfare operations planner in the Joint Chiefs of Staff Logistics Directorate.

On the morning of Sept. 11, he was the only Marshals Service employee inside the Pentagon. When the plane hit, he was already on alert because he had been notified of the first World Trade Center attack.

"We were actually activated to the crisis action team, which I'm a member of," Dell said. "So I went to the [Pentagon's] underground operation center and took my station down there, and by the time we got in place and got our computers warmed up, the second tower had been hit."

Dell explained that all of the team's emergency coordination efforts were focused on New York, not knowing the Pentagon would be attacked, too. Team members activated the contingency hospital units — one in Texas and the other in South Carolina.

"We actually had [these hospital units] en route ... because we were

thinking we were going to have thousands of overflow patients," he said, not realizing that there would be less patients than expected because so many people were killed.

Dell recalled hearing an announcement that a plane was being tracked coming toward the Pentagon, but he never thought the building would really be hit. Shortly thereafter, however, the unthinkable happened.

"You're in this contingency mode, and all of a sudden all the TV monitors and news stations are showing the Pentagon [after we had been attacked]," he said. "It was so chaotic, but we just had to keep focus and get back into that operational mode and continue to say, 'We have to do something here.'"



*Randy Dell, right, accompanied by Sylvester Jones, was promoted to lieutenant colonel during a January 2004 ceremony.*

Soon, however, smoke forced them to evacuate. Helicopters took Dell and the other crisis action team members to another site to continue operations. He remembered looking at two large American flags blowing in the wind out in front of the Pentagon as they departed.

"Everything was like in slow motion as we were going up. You saw all this fire and smoke. And you're saying to yourself, 'This can't be happening.'"

President Bush ordered the Pentagon open for "business as usual" the next day, and Dell was proud of that decision.

"I'll never forget having to walk back into that building, because it was still burning," he said. "But I felt

proud to come back in, because it was like the president said the terrorists weren't going to run us out of here — and we're going to show the world that this didn't cripple us."

The Sept. 11 events and the president's resolve infused Dell's military and Marshals Service careers.

"It has given me much more determination to try to continue to do the best I can," he said.

His efforts have already proven successful, resulting in a military promotion this past January.

"I never thought I'd make it past staff sergeant," Dell said. "I was a young enlisted guy and I worked hard to get my college degree — working two jobs [while] going to school. And nobody ever handed me anything in life. But I'd never imagined in my wildest dreams that I'd be a lieutenant colonel."

He is grateful for the enormous support he receives from the agency when it comes to his military career.

"When I got promoted, Assistant Director [Sylvester] Jones and a few others were able to come to my pinning-on ceremony. My bosses and my chief, Dave Barnes, have always promoted the Guard and Reserve."

Dell hopes Veterans Day gives others a chance to show members of the military the same appreciation he receives from people in the Marshals Service.

"I hope people will reflect on the sacrifices not only of the veterans but the families. A lot of spouses are back here trying to maintain their families without their loved ones. I just hope people will continue to be thankful for those who make the sacrifice so that everyone can enjoy the liberties and freedoms that we're experiencing in this country."